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of those who are able, or ought to be able, to prevent it, but a knowledge on the part of the public of the dangers which may threaten the eyes, the way that these may be avoided, and the necessity of early and proper care, will safe-guard many eyes that would otherwise be lost."

"The end to be accomplished is the prevention of blindness, but the steps by which this end is to be reached are neither few nor simple. Blindness must be prevented by narrowing its domain on every side. The committee appointed to have this work in charge purpose full co-operation with the medical profession and with the state and county boards of health; and they invite the hearty co-operation of all persons interested in the subject, and of all organizations working for social betterment."

Book No. 2 has for its title, "Children Who Need not Have Been Blind." It deals only with the subject of ophthalmia neonatorum, so that the appalling fact chronicled in its opening sentence, that "one-quarter of all the blind children in all the blind schools of this country are unnecessarily blind," might have been rendered even more tragical if to this percentage had been added those blinded by accident.

A feature of No. 2 is its pathetic pictures, to me far more touching than the picture of the great Spanish artist, Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida, "*Triste Herencia*" (A Sad Inheritance), which was one of the features of this great man's collection shown lately at the Spanish Society in New York. More touching because so much nearer home—these children may be of the family of my next door neighbor.

The New York Association for the Blind has many notable names on its executive committee, among others Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Helen Keller, Dr. F. Park Lewis, Dr. J. S. Billings, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Miss Winnifred Holt, Miss Louisa Schuyler, Miss Lillian Wald, and many others.

**A SHORT MANUAL FOR MONTHLY NURSES.** By Charles J. Cullingworth, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Sixth Edition, price 60 cents. J. A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough St., London. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Perhaps no man in the medical profession in England after Lord Lister and Sir Lawson Tait, is so well known in America as Dr. Cullingworth. His little manual which has reached its sixth edition is not designed as a text-book, but rather as a reference book, for that comfortable but non-professional class of women who are known as "monthly nurses," and who occupy a position quite distinct from trained graduate

nurses, on the one hand, and the certificated midwife, on the other. The language is reduced to the simplest terms and the equivalents of the weights and measures are given in household utensils, and every precaution is taken to present the principles and practice of nursing in the simplest manner possible. To its own class the little book has undoubtedly an important mission, but it is extremely unlikely that it will ever gain any great foothold in this country where the class to whom it is addressed is fast passing away before the army of graduate nurses who are yearly launched upon the public from the nurse training schools over the country. The district and settlement nurse is invariably a graduate and the comfortable old-time monthly nurse is only a memory for most of us.

**NURSING: GENERAL, MEDICAL, AND SURGICAL.** By Wilfred J. Hadley, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Physician, Pathologist and Lecturer on Medicine to the London Hospital; Late Lecturer to the Nurses of the London Hospital Nursing School; Physician to the Chest Hospital, Victoria Park. Price \$1.50 net. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. J. A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough St., London.

Appearing in its second edition with an appendix of sick-room cookery, a dictionary of medical terms and new and copious illustrations, this book is an excellent example of a class now fast being superseded by teaching along special lines. Belonging as it does to the older school of nursing hand-books it loses in value as it widens in its subject. Had the author specialized, say on the diseases of the respiratory tract, leaving out obstetrics and surgical nursing, these branches being but sketchily treated, the book would have gained in value what it may have lost in bulk. The chapters on general medical nursing and the nursing of fevers are much the best in the book, but even these suffer a good deal in that their conditions are localized and will not bear transplanting to another hemisphere, where climate, nationality, and race are known only by hearsay to the writer.

The chapter on diseases of the respiratory system—with secondary headings, dyspnoea, cough, expectorations, hæmoptysis, catarrh, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, emphysema, pneumonia, pleurisy, empyema, phthisis—with particular descriptions of the symptoms—cough, expectoration, pain, etc.—is written most happily for the enlightenment of those who lack knowledge on these lines, and one gets the impression that this is the special field of the writer.